

U.S. Fears Gandhi Slaying Could Lead to Extended Violence

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have expressed concern that the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi could lead to extended violence in India. Some officials suggested that it might eventually provoke a clash between India and Pakistan.

"The key question," a senior expert on Indian affairs said, "is what happens in the streets, how much violence explodes between the Hindus and the Sikhs."

"If it gets out of hand, there will always be the temptation by those in authority to blame Pakistan for egging on the Sikhs," he said. India accused Pakistan of aiding extremist Sikhs who are striving for an autonomous state in Punjab.

Earlier in the year, Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged both Pakistan and India to reduce tensions that had arisen at the time of a crackdown by the Indian Army on the Sikh extremists in Punjab.

The United States has long supplied arms to Pakistan.

Increasing numbers of Soviet-built planes have flown over the country's border from Afghanistan in recent months, leading Pakistan to request advanced air defense weapons, including airborne reconnaissance planes. Pakistan has already received about half of the 40 F-16s it has ordered from the United States.

Privately, U.S. officials were unsure whether India's new prime minister, Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, would have the strength to lead India away from chaos and to new unity.

Some American government experts said that Mr. Gandhi's accession might mean the end of the predominance of the Congress (I) Party in Indian politics.

"The party has a very weak political base because Mrs. Gandhi so dominated the party," a specialist said. "She did not put strong people into leadership positions. And Rajiv has no personal political base of his own. He is liable to face real problems."

Other officials, however, said that with parliamentary elections due to be held by Jan. 20, there might be a sympathy vote for Mr. Gandhi, and that for the short run could overcome doubts about his ability.

Although the United States had often been at odds

with Mrs. Gandhi, whose policies it felt were usually more friendly to the Soviet Union than to it, in the last three years Washington had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Gandhi was making an effort to be more balanced in her relations with the superpowers.

■ Zia Urges Better Relations

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq offered Thursday to cooperate with Mr. Gandhi in improving relations between the two countries, Reuters reported from Islamabad.

In his second message since the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, General Zia pledged "the full support of the government of Pakistan" in efforts to build a relationship of trust and confidence between our two countries and create a secure and tranquil environment in our region."

Senior officials in Islamabad said General Zia had begun a "peace offensive" in the hope that India's new leader would be less hostile toward Pakistan than was his mother.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since independence from Britain in 1947.

Pakistan has not announced who will attend the funeral Saturday, but Western diplomats said they expected General Zia to head the delegation.

■ China Seeks Improved Ties

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang urged India on Thursday to help ease strained relations between their nations, which fought a brief border war in 1962, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Although China — as well as Pakistan — still occupy part of Jammu and Kashmir state, New Delhi and Beijing exchanged ambassadors in 1976.

Mr. Zhao said Mrs. Gandhi's death "a great loss to the Indian people, the nonaligned movement and the cause of world peace."

Deputy Prime Minister Yao Yilin will attend Mrs. Gandhi's funeral, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

■ U.S. Discourages Trip

The State Department is urging Americans to postpone trips to India in light of violence and the unsettled political situation, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

WORLD BRIEFS

FBI Holds 8, Alleges Plot in Honduras

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI arrested eight persons Thursday in what it called a conspiracy by exiles businesses to assassinate President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras and take over the government.

The FBI director, William H. Webster, said the bureau learned of a plot in July from a U.S. citizen. An FBI undercover agent, Mr. Webster said, infiltrated the group and was to help carry out the assassination between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

Mr. Webster said the FBI seized 160 pounds (344 kilograms) of cocaine Sunday at a remote airstrip in southern Florida that were to be used to finance the overthrow.

Spain Strips General of Command

MADRID (Reuter) — The government Wednesday stripped a senior army officer of his command because of statements he made on Spanish Morocco relations.

Defense Minister Narciso Serra said the general had decided to remove Lieutenant General Manuel Alvarez Zalba from his command of the northern Fifth Military Region in Zaragoza. It was a painful decision but unavoidable in view of statements, Mr. Serra said.

The general, who was to retire from active service this weekend, said Tuesday that Spain was not prepared to defend its North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla against a possible Moroccan attack. He also accused Madrid of "subversive military strategy" for not including the enclaves in its European defense strategy.

The Spanish Army command discontinued his command, which were made just as Spain and Morocco were beginning joint exercises and the day before General Serra was scheduled to begin an official visit to Rabat.

U.S. Gives Israel \$1.2 Billion in Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration formally agreed Thursday to give Israel \$1.2 billion in economic aid to support its economy.

Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development signed an agreement with Israeli Embassy officials here. The money had been approved by Congress as part of a \$2.6-billion package of economic and military aid for Israel in fiscal 1985.

Normally, economic aid to Israel would be apportioned during the fiscal year, which started Oct. 1. But the administration agreed to provide it in one lump sum because of Israel's economic problems, including an inflation rate approaching 1,000 percent and dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

For the Record

The United Arab Emirates decided Thursday to exchange diplomatic relations with China. Arab diplomatic sources said the decision was a prelude to a similar move to establish ties with the Soviet Union. (AP)

Communist bloc nations have ended a three-day conference of Comecon in Havana with an agreement to increase and diversify trade with Latin America, the Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, reported. (AP)

An eight-nation conference on North Sea pollution concluded Thursday in Bremen, West Germany, with a unanimous declaration calling for a reduction in sewage and chemicals flowing into the sea from rivers and coastal waters. (UPI)

Leaders of Britain's striking coal miners said Thursday in Sheffield that they would hold a national conference Monday to consider ways of extending a strike that has paralyzed much of the nation's coal industry since March. The latest strike talks collapsed Wednesday night. (Reuters)

An Irish patrol boat seized a Spanish trawler Thursday for fishing illegally in Irish waters, 10 days after another Spanish vessel sank after being shot at by the Irish Navy. An Irish spokesman said the Pena Blanca, registered in San Sebastian, was being escorted to the port of Castletownbere in County Cork. (Reuters)

Rebel Cites Promises by CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

on how to declare the money for income taxes, telling him, "I should say I was a self-employed consultant."

At first, Mr. Chamorro said, the CIA men told him: "We are going to change the government in Managua and do it within a year. They spoke with a lot of confidence and a clear commitment."

But within a few months, he and other rebel leaders said, the agents "changed their tune" and started to talk about intercepting arms to El Salvador, not about the rebels cause.

They thought we would blow up all the bridges from the border to Managua," Mr. Chamorro said. "And Congress wouldn't like that."

So "we bought the explosives ourselves, in Guatemala," he said.

"They were paying us to fight, but they weren't letting us win," Mr. Chamorro said. "Many Nicaraguans were being killed for the goals of a larger East-West confrontation that had nothing to do with us."

SPECIAL ISSUE

Theory of Dynasty Is Half Borne Out

(Continued from Page 1)

made her minister of information. It was not much of a job, and to this day Indian politicians say she got the job not because she was powerful but because she was powerless — Nehru had left her little money, and she needed the job and the house in New Delhi that goes with ministerial posts.

Then suddenly in 1966 Mr. Shastri died. Almost condescendingly, India's national politicians turned to Mrs. Gandhi. She was to be a figurehead, a bridge between the past and the future, while the great

men of power figured out what the future was to be.

It turned out that Mrs. Gandhi had decided that the future was to be Indira. First she took office, then power. As the years passed and Indira and Indira seemed inseparable, it was then that the dynasty theory became a reality.

Sanjay Gandhi was crown prince and acted like one. He had his own toughs, his own political entourage, his own picture on billboards, his own political funds.

Mr. Gandhi did not follow de-murely behind his mother, as she had her father. When he spoke to her, he did so with confidence, full voice and swagger. She simply adored him.

Parole psychiatrists in New Delhi liked to say that she was full of guilt feelings toward her sons because in the years that she was her father's shadow she was distant from them. Nobody knows, nobody can say, but it was plain she thought the Indian sun rose and set on her Sanjay.

There were Indian politicians who loathed him and saw him as a danger to India. But they did not say much about it at all until he was safely dead, and even then soft, so Mrs. Gandhi would not hear.

Even as her grief for him was deep and searing, Mrs. Gandhi turned at once to Rajiv. He was two years older than his brother, but unlike him had never shown the slightest interest in politics.

Anti-Sikh Mobs Rampage

(Continued from Page 1)

taining Sikh bodyguards on her security staff even after she had received death threats from Sikh extremists after the army's assault in June on the Golden Temple in Amritsar. At least 600 people, most of them Sikhs, and perhaps 1,000, were killed in the assault.

■ British Sikhs Rejoice

In Southall, England, Sikh residents gave quiet thanks in their three temples for Mrs. Gandhi's death. Reuters reported.

Then they went outside, sang and chanted their gratitude, lit fires on the old village green, and handed out candy in the streets.

About 30,000 of the 60,000 people living in the London suburb are Indian, and about 26,000 of those are Sikhs.

To the Sikhs, Mrs. Gandhi's assassination was revenge for her or-

der to the Indian Army to storm the Golden Temple.

"She demolished the place of God, and God has punished her," said a temple official, Amarjit Singh Dhillon.

A beaming boy of 10 danced a jig and said: "Everybody is so happy today."

About a dozen policemen were sent to guard each temple. Dozens more waited in trucks nearby. But there was no sign of reprisals from Southall's few thousand Hindus.

On temple doors Sikh leaders had pinned a statement saying that Mrs. Gandhi had been "paid what she asked for."

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Britain Begins Food Airlift

(Continued from Page 1)

more than any other country provided.

The Soviet Union, which has been criticized for making enormous military contributions to Ethiopia but almost no disaster relief, said Tuesday that it would send some 300 trucks, a dozen planes and two dozen helicopters to help distribute food.

■ Bulgaria Pledges Aid

Bulgaria pledged \$12.7 million in relief aid, two transport planes and two helicopters to help fight the drought, Reuters reported from Sofia.

"The West has earned a lot of goodwill with its efforts in Ethiopia and I think it is safe to assume that members of the Eastern bloc feel obliged to counteract it," United Press International quoted a diplomat in Nairobi, Kenya, as saying.

The Japanese economy is international these days," the bank official said, "and so it is better to choose portraits that are perhaps better known abroad. Besides, per-

sons of culture are used on bank notes in many countries."

According to press reports, some government officials wanted to designate a woman for one of the notes. But in the end the Finance Ministry's selection committee was said to have been unable to settle on a candidate agreeable to everyone. In this male-oriented society, that may also have said something.

Designing, printing and storing the new bills cost nearly \$250 million. Added on were various extra expenses, including private industry's, such as the many millions of dollars spent to readjust the estimated 300,000 vending machines in Japan that take paper money.

The Finance Ministry approved the currency switch three years ago, a decision that also eliminated an existing 500-yen note in favor of an equivalent coin.

There are also coins in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 yen. Government press releases have been rolling out the notes since October 1982, churning out as much as \$93.8 million a minute in 10,000-yen notes.

Although crime, by American standards, is negligible here, the Bank of Japan took extra security precautions as it distributed the new money by train and truck to 33 branch offices and 20 other banks around the country.

The country's well-known technical proficiency was evident in the printing methods, which were said to have increased the number of lines in the portraits, making the bills harder than ever to duplicate.

Officials doubted that the shift would cause much confusion, and they expected the old bills to be recalled fully in about six months. Those notes will be pounded into pulp.

Syria Approves Talks on Israeli Departure From Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

ials, while the Beirut government can claim they are being held under the UN umbrella.

Jean-Claude Aimé, the UN official who worked out the arrangements for the meeting, also held discussions with Syrian leaders in Damascus. UN officials in Jerusalem confirmed that Syria had been given the green light to proceed.

Israeli officials confirmed that they still wanted informal assurances from Syria that it would not move its soldiers into areas vacated by Israeli troops and that Syria would act to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from returning to southern Lebanon. These are issues the

Israeli-Lebanese negotiations are not likely to resolve, the Israelis said.

What could be determined in the talks are the timetable for Israeli withdrawal, the role the UN peacekeeping force will play in policing the area, and what other forces will participate in security arrangements to prevent attacks across Israel's northern border.

One of the parties involved said the expectation was that Israel and Lebanon would be represented by their army chiefs of staff, and the UN by General William Callaghan of Ireland, the commander of the UN peace force.

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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Ferraro Challenges Reagan to Debate

MILWAUKEE (LAT) — Geraldine A. Ferraro has challenged President Ronald Reagan to a debate his suggestion that she was chosen to be the Democratic vice presidential candidate because she is a woman — and not because of her qualifications.

"If the president has any doubts about my substance," she said, "perhaps he and I could have a debate." She called for "kind of a one-on-one thing without reporters interfering or [timing] lights going on and off." She said "I'm sure one of the networks would lend us a little bit of time."

Mr. Reagan said earlier Wednesday that Ms. Ferraro had not been among Democratic presidential contenders, one of whom might normally have been chosen as a vice presidential candidate. "This time it was reaching out," Mr. Reagan said. "The selection must be based not just purely on the sex of the candidate but must be based also on the qualifications of the candidate."

Hispanic Vote Sought in Texas Race

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — The Democrats are counting on a huge Hispanic vote for Lloyd Doggett, a liberal, in the expensive race to fill the U.S. Senate seat for Texas being vacated after 23 years by John G. Tower, a Republican.

Mr. Doggett, a veteran state senator, is trailing Phil Gramm, a Republican member of the U.S. House, by as many as 24 points and as few as 6 points in the latest polls. Mr. Doggett is counting on both a big turnout among the state's one million Hispanics registered to vote and ballots from President Ronald Reagan's supporters.

Mr. Gramm has outspent Mr. Doggett \$7.6 million to \$4.3 million, according to the latest Federal Election Commission filings, and has received \$1.1 million from special interest political action committees, nearly double \$669,914 for Mr. Doggett.

Close Governor's Race in N. Carolina

RALEIGH, North Carolina (AP) — James G. Martin, a Republican, and Rufus Edmisten, a Democrat, are in a close struggle for governor. A statewide poll published this week by The Charlotte Observer showed Mr. Martin had moved ahead of Mr. Edmisten for the first time and leads 47 percent to 41 percent.

The Republicans, who won in 1972, the first time this century, seek to replace the Democratic governor, James B. Hunt, who has served eight years. Mr. Hunt is challenging the Republican U.S. senator, Jesse Helms.

Mr. Martin is a conservative six-term congressman from Charlotte who gave up a safe seat to seek the governor's office against Mr. Edmisten, state attorney general and protege of former Senator Sam Ervin.

Reagan to Lead Party's Final Congressional Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
Democrat" even though they have done well under the Reagan administration and House Democrats are "promising higher taxes." The father replies, "When you close that curtain, who knows?"

Mr. Reagan has written letters to 60 Republican candidates to be used in mass mailings and has filmed commercials for candidates in 20 districts that his party thinks it can take from the Democrats. In addition, the Republican National Committee is sending out 50,000 letters in 35 targeted districts appealing to voters to choose the whole Republican ticket.

In the Senate races, prospects for the kind of Reagan coattails sweep that ended a quarter-century of Democratic control four years ago are clouded by the fact that Republicans are defending nearly twice as many seats as the Democrats this time, a reversal of the situation in 1980.

Republicans contend that the signs point to a gain of two dozen or more seats for them, which they say is enough to rebuild a "working majority" of Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House.

Among the Republican "controll" initiatives is a series of advertisements targeted at traditionally Democratic young voters.

In one, a son and father are in their front yard, on the way to vote. The son asks if they are "still voting

the National Republican Senatorial Committee, was saying the Republicans could fall as low as 51 seats or go as high as 56, a net gain of one. But the "most likely" outcome was "somewhere in between," he added, indicating a loss of one or two seats.

Democrats said they expected to pick up two seats if the presidential race remains as it appears now and three or four if Walter F. Mondale gained substantial ground between now and Tuesday, Election Day.

But J. Brian Arwood, Mr. Daniels' counterpart on the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, conceded that the Republicans were virtually assured of retaining control.

A key question is whether the Democrats can do enough damage to the Republicans this year to be in a position to regain control of the Senate in 1986, when Republicans will have to defend even more of their shakiest seats.

Another is the impact of possible Republican losses on the conservative-moderate balance of the party in the Senate and its degree of discipline in a second Reagan administration.

Already lost through retirement are Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee and the Armed Services Committee chairman, John G. Tower of Texas, two of the staunchest and shrewdest administration loyalists. Moreover, most of the vulnerable incumbents are conservatives.

At least one Republican seat will almost certainly end up in Democratic hands. Even Republicans concede that Representative Albert Gore Jr. is the favorite over Victor Ashe, a Republican, to succeed Mr. Baker in Tennessee.

Another Republican seat is in serious jeopardy, with both parties rating Senator Roger W. Jepsen of Iowa the most vulnerable incumbent seeking re-election.

43 people had been sent into internal exile Wednesday, bringing the number to 182 in two days. It is the largest banishment since the mid-1970s.

He said this was evident in the government's reaction to protests Monday and Tuesday in which 8 people were killed, 25 were wounded and more than 400 arrested.

The government announced that

Gap in Wages Between Men, Women Is Closing Rapidly, Study in U.S. Says

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The wage gap between men and women is narrowing rapidly and has not remained constant for the past half-century as widely believed, according to a study by the Rand Corp.

The report, which was released Wednesday, is by two economists, James P. Smith and Michael P. Ward. They said that women's pay as a percentage of men's was far lower in the 1920s than previously reported but has jumped to 64 percent from 60 percent in the last four years, the "largest and swiftest" gain of the century.

By 2000, they said, women's pay will have risen to "at least 74 percent" of men's if present trends continue.

The economists attributed the gains to women's improving education and work experience, rather than equal employment opportunity legislation enacted during the 1960s and 1970s, or "government commissions or political movements."

Their conclusions added fuel to the debate over "comparable worth," the efforts to legislate standards of comparable pay for comparable jobs held by men and women. These efforts have become an issue in the political campaign, with women's groups and Democrats generally in favor of them and Republicans against.

A rapidly closing wage gap "would be wonderful if in fact it happens," said Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women. "But it would be nothing but naive to say that the advances in women's education and work experience had nothing to do with legislation or political pressure."

Diana Rock, head of women's rights programs for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said the report was contradicted by several other studies showing a static or even widening wage gap in some areas.

Dr. Smith, who along with Dr. Ward received his doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago, said "the male-female wage gap is real, and some part of the disparity is undoubtedly due to discrimination. Our report does not address that issue, but it does suggest that the gap is narrowing and is not as immutable as it appears."

He said he anticipated criticism from women's movement activists.

"There is a tendency, when you have a suggested remedy like comparable worth, to be distressed when you have something that shows progress" without the remedy, he said.

[White saying "there has been

progress" in closing the wage gap.]

Dr. Smith acknowledged in an interview with The Los Angeles Times that a 25-percent difference between the average wage of men and women would not amount to parity. Asked if he saw true parity in the future, he answered: "Not in our lifetimes."

The report said government figures showing women's wages stuck at about 59 percent of men's wages for the last several decades suggested "an inflexible labor market that has failed to reward the obviously increasing skill of women as more of them have entered the labor

market and more have stayed in it."

The 59-percent level, the report concluded, "is a myth," an average kept artificially low over the decades by a continuing large influx of female job-seekers with less education and experience and lower wages than the typical working woman. Even that average, it said, has begun to jump significantly.

By analyzing "skill distributions" for female workers and for women overall, Dr. Smith said he and Dr. Ward were able to show that individual working women, apart from the averages, were catching up with men.

Pilot in KAL 007 Case Will Not Give Evidence

By Richard Wiskin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Korean Air Lines pilot who had been expected to shed some light on a fellow pilot's off-course flight into Soviet airspace more than a year ago has resigned from the company and therefore will not give a deposition, according to an airline lawyer.

The pilot, V.M. Park, was flying a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 that took off behind Flight 007, a sister plane whose journey ended with its destruction by a Soviet fighter plane on Sept. 1, 1983. He was to have given pretrial testimony in a race to Seoul. Another issue was whether Korean pilots had ever been offered extra money by the airline to take shortcuts to save fuel.

A third question was whether Mr. Park deemed the radio troubles of Flight 007 to be unusual and considered taking steps to find out if his colleague had gone off course.

The disclosure that Mr. Park would not testify was made in a hearing in Federal District Court in Washington before Chief Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., who is hearing a consolidated damage suit brought on behalf of survivors of the disaster, which cost the lives of all 269 persons aboard Flight 007.

The testimony, which was to have been taken in private, was viewed by aviation experts as of potential importance. This was because of the clues Mr. Park might have provided to help explain several issues that have figured in speculation on why Flight 007 had entered Soviet airspace.

The airline lawyer, George N. Tompkins Jr., of New York, said in court Wednesday that Mr. Park resigned last week "for personal reasons."

Mr. Park's jumbo jet took off from Anchorage, Alaska, 14 minutes after Flight 007, which veered far off course and was destroyed by one or more air-to-air missiles as it passed over the southern tip of the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

The second plane, Flight 015, was bound for Seoul, like its sister craft. It figured importantly in the case because it twice relayed position reports from Flight 007 when that flight was unable to make direct radio contact with the air traffic control facility in Anchorage.

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations affiliate, decided after an inquiry that no evidence had been found to indicate that the plane's deviation "was premeditated."

The United States has said repeatedly that no government agency was aware that the plane was off course and over Soviet territory.

"What if I need a really big personal computer tomorrow?"



A North-South Dispute: Wide Use of Computers In Developing Nations

The Associated Press

VALENCIA, Spain — An international conference on the growth of the relationship between informatics and the press has focused on a new battleground of the North-South confrontation, the use of computers in the developing nations.

Informatics, a phrase coined by France, means information that is stored, processed and communicated between and by computers.

The three-day conference, which ended Wednesday, involved about 60 government leaders, heads of international press institutions, professional organizations and communications researchers. It was organized by the 40-nation International Bureau of Informatics, which was created 10 years ago by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The line separating media activities and data exchanges has been progressively fading, the conference noted. The development of data processing, computers, microchips and satellites in the past decade has created many international problems that governments and individuals never faced before, it added.

According to the conference:

- Computer data, like credit card information, are often stolen or moved from one country to another without any specific court appointed to judge such cases.

• The use of satellites by developed countries has allowed those nations to find out about crop failures or detailed geological formations in Africa and Latin America before governments of developing nations were aware of them. Such information could allow for speculation on commodities markets.

Richard Leonard, president of the International Press Institute and editor of the Milwaukee Journal, told the group:

- In fact, we have multinational corporations, industry networks, computer service bureaus, information services, government organizations, international private organizations, military defense systems, news media, telephone traffic, broadcasting and other communications elements all participating in an information bombardment that raises problems of security, personal privacy, right of access, national sovereignty, cultural domination, national vulnerability and free flow of information."

Mr. Leonard said the press had generally not done its job in explaining the complexity of informatics.



Street Execution In Lebanon

A member of the Arab Democratic Party about to shoot to death two party members in Tripoli. The two were accused of having breached party discipline by killing six persons in a street battle Oct. 20.

Mubarak Calls for a PLO 'Initiative'

Reuters

BONN — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to present a new initiative for Middle East peace and wants the European Community to back the move as a step toward fresh negotiations.

Mr. Mubarak, who had talks

Wednesday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl after a meeting Monday in Paris with President François Mitterrand, made the call at a state dinner given by Mr. Kohl in his honor Wednesday night.

"In the name of peace, we call on the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people to present a new peace initiative that clearly sets out the proposals and conditions of the Palestinians," Mr. Mubarak said.

"We believe that the European Community is in a position to open a dialogue on this initiative with the goal of finding an acceptable basis for negotiations," he said.

At a press conference with Mr. Kohl earlier in the day, Mr. Mubarak said Egypt would welcome an international conference, including the Soviet Union, about the Middle East conflict.

But he added there was little point in calling for such a conference if Israel and the United States refused to participate.

Mr. Mubarak's European tour is intended to engage community support for a new Middle East peace drive beginning as soon as possible after the U.S. presidential election Tuesday.

President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative in September 1982, proposing autonomy for the West Bank in association with Jordan, was rejected by Israel and effectively aborted by an inter-Palestinian dispute.

Mr. Mubarak was to continue his talks Thursday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Genscher has proposed that the community meet early next year to discuss the Middle East. In its Venice declaration of 1980, the 10 nations of the community called for a peaceful settlement that would guarantee Israel's right to exist and the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mubarak reaffirmed these conditions Wednesday.

Solidarity Activists Urge Strike To Protest Murder of Priest

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A group of Solidarity activists from Gdańsk called Thursday for a one-hour strike to protest the killing of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, an outspoken defender of the outlawed free trade union.

"If we remain silent on this horrible crime and if we cope with it without a protest, a scaring fear will paralyze our thoughts, words and acts," said a statement released by the group.

The statement said the strike should be held either on Saturday, the day of the priest's funeral, or if that is a free day from work, on Nov. 9. Poles work on some Saturday.

The group included Andrzej Gwiazda, a one-time rival to the Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa, and marked the first time that leading union activists have called for a strike since Nov. 10, 1982, when the Solidarity underground leadership unsuccessfully appealed for a general strike to protest the outlawing of the union.

"We have to stop passivity as a method of struggle against evil," the group said.

Mr. Wałęsa said he was not consulted about the statement and disagreed with the strike call.

"I think the climate is unfavorable for such actions," he said. "It is not my point of view."

Mr. Gwiazda was among seven Solidarity leaders to be released from prison under July's general amnesty for political prisoners.

Father Popieluszko, 37, was found dead Tuesday in a reservoir in northern Poland, 11 days after he was abducted by three officers in the Polish secret police force. An Internal Affairs Ministry spokesman said Wednesday the three would likely face murder charges.

There were no reports of unrest following the announcement that Father Popieluszko's body had been found, although some former Solidarity activists said they were watching to see whether the government provided a full explanation of the priest's death.

An autopsy was being conducted by government medical experts, along with medical and legal observers from the Roman Catholic Church, but there was no indication when the findings would be made public.

Poland's Communist authorities have hinted the killing of the priest might be part of a wider-ranging conspiracy.

Western diplomats said a shuffle in the party ranks was likely as a result of the slaying, but added that the position of the Polish leader,

southwestern city of Wrocław announced Tuesday the formation of a human rights group and said they expected other groups to form throughout the country.

They mark the first attempt by the opposition to form a new legal organization following the outlawing of Solidarity in October 1982.

In Moscow, Tass, in the first report by the Soviet press of the murder of Father Popieluszko, published Thursday, a Polish news agency report calling the killing a "political provocation."

The report was published in both English and Russian without any additional Soviet commentary, and did not say that three Polish police officers had been arrested in the killing.

Monaco Princess Says Armed Man Threatened Her

United Press International

PARIS — Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 19, has reported to the police that a man armed with a gun accosted her as she parked her car at her Paris townhouse.

The police made no comment as to whether the man and his woman companion had tried to kidnap the princess or to rob her, nor knowing who she was. The princess said she was not addressed by name.

[Although some police sources said the incident was being considered an attempted kidnapping, the spokeswoman for the palace in Monaco said officials of the principality had drawn no conclusions. The Associated Press reported.]

The princess told investigators that the couple appeared at the door of her car Monday night after she parked in the driveway of the townhouse. She said the man was armed with a small pistol.

"Hurry up and get into the



Princess Stephanie

back seat," the princess quoted the man as ordering her.

She told police that she replied, "Absolutely not, my father will get after you."

The princess said she succeeded in opening the other door and running toward her home. The man and the woman tried to bar her way but finally walked to their car and drove away.

Eduardo de Filippo, Playwright, Dies

Reuters

ROME — Eduardo de Filippo, 84, one of Italy's leading playwrights, died Thursday.

Born in Naples, Mr. de Filippo followed his family's theatrical tradition first as an actor then increasingly as the author of humorous plays about Neapolitan family life.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

India Without Gandhi

It very nearly happened in Brighton two weeks ago, in Rome and in Washington three years before. This time, in New Delhi, assassins claimed a world leader, Indira Gandhi, and forced a new crisis for India's democracy. The prime minister's immense authority was chiefly personal. She leaves as a real successor.

Her death is the more grievous because so much more was invested in her than in even a pope, a U.S. president or British prime minister: the task of holding India together and free.

That task passes, for the moment, to Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, quickly sworn in as interim prime minister. Untested, he will need much of his mother's skill and courage to contain any backlash by the Hindu majority against the Sikh minority, from whose militant ranks the assassins are said to have come. He will also need to broker the constitutional mandate to hold national elections by January.

Rajiv Gandhi's chief claim to command is his name. For all but about five years since independence in 1947, India has been led by either his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, or his formidable mother. It is striking that the world's most populous democracy has had to turn to a single family. Its dominance is due in part to a weak, divided opposition, but also to the ruling dynasty's skill at manipulating rivalries and developing cults of personality.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Elections in Nicaragua

The Sandinists once hoped to legitimize their rule by elections, but those they are running Sunday, five years after taking power, will resolve nothing. Their Marxist-Leninist side showed through, and the democratic opposition, faced with a measure of harassment that prevented fair campaigning, withdrew. Theoretically, the Sandinists could still do the right thing and postpone the elections, but the greater likelihood is that they will miss this chance to use the vote to start accommodating their opposition and to gain Nicaragua a more secure place in the world.

But this is not the end of the line. In particular, the idea of Nicaraguan reconciliation must be kept alive. If Managua has kicked away one good opportunity to start settling political differences by U.S.-style elections, it has not yet forfeited the possibilities of conducting a Nicaraguan-style "dialogue" aimed at ending the nation's civil war and rebuilding its national life. It is a long shot. But Nicaragua remains besieged, divided and nearly broke, and even in Managua there may be some political space open and some pragmatic currents running. No responsible Latin or European government will throw up its hands and accept Managua's mock vote Sunday as the last word.

The United States has its own Nicaraguan

choices. It seems likely that, no matter who is elected president in the U.S. vote Tuesday, the Central Intelligence Agency will no longer be available as a major instrument of policy, although the Nicaraguan insurgency may somehow carry on for a time. Nor does it seem likely that the president elected Tuesday will be able to mount a U.S. military operation.

American pressure has had a visible, if modest, moderating impact on Sandinist militancy. Still, there were always good reasons, historical and political, for the United States not to rely on a policy of force in dealing with Nicaragua. In any event, the United States has other options open. A battered but durable process of inter-American diplomacy continues in the Contadora group. Few would claim that the United States has made good use of all the conventional economic and political carrots and sticks available to it.

Meanwhile, Americans have a continuing obligation to help El Salvador tame the guerrilla challenge launched there with crucial Nicaraguan assistance, to nurse the fledgling negotiation opened just a few weeks ago in El Salvador, and to keep underlining the central requirement to resolve all political disputes in the region peacefully.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Certain Concept of India

The Sikhs who slew Indira Gandhi may have killed more than the person. They may have killed her concept of India the nation. She was the latest casualty in the bitter sectarian strife that is threatening to rend asunder a nation founded and forged on bloodshed.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

The international sense of desolation at the murder of Indira Gandhi is not merely a measure of the fact that the largest democracy has lost its elected leader to the gunner's bullets. It is a measure of the stature of Mrs. Gandhi herself, India's prime minister, for all her shortcomings, was a world leader. She held the most awesome difficult of jobs and it will be deeply surprising if history does not come to exalt not merely her political skills, but her sense of India's place and destiny.

—The Guardian (London).

It is not difficult to draw up for judgment a list of failings (to our eyes), of mistakes, of ruthlessness, of nepotism, of misconduct toward opposition. The government of India under Mrs. Gandhi was a hybrid: autocracy within a democratic framework. But some of these failings have to be laid against the question perpetually asked through [Britain's] framing of India's constitution: Was it possible in a country so disparate, so divided by blood, by politics and above all by religion, to create a viable federal structure? With her death and what may come after it that question looms again.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Gandhi was often reproached for using a heavy hand against her opponents and for conducting a far from tolerant democracy. The fact remains that she concentrated in her hands a degree of power which, for lack of a credible alternative, constituted a factor of stability in Asia. China, for one, made no mistake about it. Despite its own disagree-

ments with New Delhi, it took pains to improve its relationship with India and took care to practice a balanced diplomacy on the subcontinent that was very respectful of Mrs. Gandhi's authority. The approaches of Moscow and Washington were not fundamentally different. It is this policy of striking a difficult balance that is compromised today.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Although Mrs. Gandhi succeeded in leading India into the nuclear age in 1974 and into the space age in 1980, she was forced to come back, again and again, to the age-old problems of intercommunal strife, caste, poverty, starvation and an exploding population. In the end it was the volatile religious issue that was believed to have brought her assassination. An echo from India's past.

—The Bangkok Post.

Rajiv Gandhi is far from universally acknowledged as the best man for the job. And there lies the problem. Is he up to it? When he entered politics in 1980 after the death of his brother, Sanjay, he set out to rid Indian politics of its image of corruption and horse-trading. To date he has not succeeded.

This does not augur well for a new prime minister who has to lead India's ruling Congress Party to the hustings in just eight weeks. The possibilities confronting the new prime minister are truly dire.

—The Times (London).

In Poland, Father Popieluszko is dead, assassinated by those who hatched hatred and sow injustice. In India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has fallen victim to an attack perpetrated after months of violence and disorder that have left thousands of victims. In Chile, in South Africa and in other countries demonstrations of popular protest have been repressed with bloodshed. The 1980s are truly the years of violence, a violence unworthy of man, a violence that humiliates humanity.

—Osservatore Romano (Vatican City).

FROM OUR NOV. 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Gloomy All Saints' Day in Paris

PARIS — Though the sun shone brightly, Paris was gloomy yesterday [Nov. 1]. Even those who take little note of the advent of All Saints' Day could not help feeling the strange oppression that seemed to haunt the city. Though the boulevards and avenues were dark with the usual fest-day throngs, the gaiety associated with a popular holiday was lacking. The morning visits to the various cemeteries had placed a seal of sadness on the city. Some 550,000 people made this annual pilgrimage yesterday. Most, of course, went to lay their floral offerings on family shrines, still others for pilgrimages to the tombs of famous folks.

1934: Ford Revs Up Car Production

DETROIT — Convinced that the country is emerging from the depression, Henry Ford told the conference of his branch managers summoned to Detroit that the company's 1935 schedule called for more than a million cars for the first time in four years. Ford declared: "The depression would soon be over for the whole country if American industrialists would just take hold of their industries and run them with good sound American business sense. They should take hold of their country too in the same way, and run it with good sound American common sense." So far this year Ford has produced 725,000 units.

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On a Back Road in India: 'She Is No More'

By Victor Zorza

D EHRA DUN, India — A gang of toughs blocked the road just as the bus approached a hill village this afternoon. I had been traveling all night in a convoy of buses and trucks. The convoys form at dusk, spontaneously, to seek protection in numbers from the *daulots* who sometimes attack and rob travelers, but they usually disband at dawn. Yet here were these men ordering the driver to empty the bus.

"haven't you heard the news?" the man shouted. "What news?" the driver asked. "Indira has been shot; all traffic must stop to mark the people's sorrow and shame." There were riots in the towns, it wasn't safe to go on.

"Do you have any Sikhs inside?" a burly man asked, and climbed the rickety steps into the bus to see for himself. The man spoke English.

The passengers filed out. The young men who had stopped us were students from a nearby college, members of the youth wing of the Congress Party. Indira was sure to be thrown out in the January election and good riddance. She had perversely appointed corrupt sympathies as ministers, and was determined to perpetuate the family's dynastic rule. The state of emergency she had declared in the mid-'70s had been dictatorship, pure and simple. The compulsory sterilization had been an abomination that shamed India in the eyes of the world.

Now she had said she was no good. Why are you weeping?"

"I am crying for her," he sobbed.

"You are crying because you are frightened. Say you are sorry."

"I am sorry. I truly am. I never meant any harm."

An official appeared from somewhere and tried to reason with the young men. He was

obviously scared of them, but he wanted on trouble. It was true that the radio said that Indira Gandhi had been shot. But there was nothing to indicate that she was dead. He had just talked to a man who had arrived from the town for which the bus was making. There were no riots. The bus must be allowed to proceed.

The students let us go, reluctantly. A hill woman on the back seat began a loud lament. "What will we poor people do if she dies? She was our mother, sister, leader; the rich will pound us into pulp, squeeze us dry."

The wealthy farmer sitting next to me had gone to school in town and spoke English. He had been talking to me during the night and had declared himself to be a supporter of the Janata Party. Indira was sure to be thrown out in the January election and good riddance. She had perversely appointed corrupt sympathies as ministers, and was determined to perpetuate the family's dynastic rule. The state of emergency she had declared in the mid-'70s had been dictatorship, pure and simple. The compulsory sterilization had been an abomination that shamed India in the eyes of the world.

Now he spoke again. Of course it wasn't her fault. It was the overzealous officials. She meant it for the best.

Another traveler also recalled the emergency. It had been a good time. The laws were enforced strictly and impartially. Corruption was being uprooted, the merchants had been too frightened

to hoard grain and food prices had gone down.

The bus was stopped three more times on the way to town; the passengers were made to disembark on the outskirts. The streets were empty and silent. The shops were closed, their shutters down. In the center of town small hushed groups stood in the market square below the clock tower. I asked a man about the latest news. There was nothing more in the broadcasts from Delhi. The shooting had taken place in the morning and it was now six in the evening. The wildest rumors were flying around, he said. Then he whispered into my ear. "She's no more. The BBC announced it at noon."

I looked for an eating place, but these too were closed. They had all been shut soon after the news of the shooting was put out by the radio.

Most people I talked to knew the truth, though not from the BBC. They had put two and two together. The All India Radio kept saying that an attempt had been made to assassinate the prime minister. She had been taken to hospital. That was all — it was enough.

An unshaven, in rags, lurches drunkenly from side to side in the street. "The light has gone out of my life. Why shouldn't I be drunk? *Indira* has left us."

Some people still didn't believe it. The temples were filled with men and women praying for her recovery. They all said the same: "Indira can't die, she must not — the country will fall apart."

The writer, a syndicated columnist who lives in India, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Food Aid: No Alibi for EC Inaction

By Giles Merritt

B RUSSELS — Ask an EC official these days why Europe's vast and costly food surpluses cannot all be given away to help feed a starving world, and you risk a dusty answer. For it has become a commonplace among EC policymakers that, far from helping more giveaways could even aggravate the threat of famine.

Free food, runs the argument, undermines local farmers and results in recipient countries growing less and becoming more dependent. Development aid that helps Third World countries to support themselves is therefore considered preferable to emergency aid — particularly because the latter often lines the pockets of corrupt local officials.

Emergency aid is inevitably too little and too late. Storage and transportation problems overwhelm the efforts of even the most efficient aid agencies. Cash that will yield structural improvements in poor countries is the only sort of aid that will prevent today's 400 million starving children from numbering 500 million by the end of the century.

One might conclude, therefore, that the administrators and politicians of Europe have the matter well in hand. In fact, such arguments are becoming an alibi for inaction. The European Community limits its food aid to just 2 percent of the community budget. And the coincidence of bumper harvests across Europe this year, with the agony of Ethiopia's famine, makes the "naïve" question about giving away Europe's unwanted food more relevant than ever.

This year the EC's grain mountain has doubled in size to 12 million metric tons, and will cost more than

Excess grain could be shipped to Ethiopia for the cost of storage.

\$500 million to store. Ethiopia, meanwhile, needs one million tons of what experts call "wheat equivalent." By coincidence, the cost of shipping grain to famine relief agencies there would be about \$30 to \$35 a ton, exactly the same as it will cost to stockpile it in Europe.

Many lives could be saved at no cost to European taxpayers. The snag is that special funding would have to be agreed by the EC governments, whereas storage costs are automatic.

Nobody quarrels with the theory of development aid: Obviously it is best to tackle the root cause of famine. It is in practice that development aid is so sadly lacking that it should never be presented as a credible alternative to emergency food aid.

The European Community is currently making it plain to 60 disgruntled and bewildered countries in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean that the Lomé-3 trade-and-aid pact for 1985-1989 is being pegged at the same cash levels in real terms as Lomé-2. Confronted with a take-it-or-leave-it offer of about 7 billion European Currency Units (\$9.5 billion), Third World countries with a "special relationship" with the EC are being told there is no extra money for development aid or food aid.

The Third World's situation is worsening fast. The need for emergency food aid to debt-ridden developing countries is growing almost exponentially. To feed the poorest nations — in a world whose population will, by the year 2000, have grown by almost half again to an estimated 6.5 billion — food giveaways will have had to increase five-fold, to the yearly equivalent of 40 million to 50 million tons of grain. The rich countries have never achieved the aid target of 10 million tons a year they set in 1974. Their grain aid stands at about 8 million tons, of which the United States supplies up to two-thirds and the European Community 22 percent.

New agricultural technologies could double world output by the turn of the century. But as things stand, Third World countries will have to double grain imports by then to keep up with population growth.

The situation is not improved by the poor countries' tendency to fix food prices at low levels to help consumers, not producers.

There is, in any case, a powerful economic argument in favor of food aid. The cost of buying grain has already become as crippling a part of the poor countries' debt burden as oil imports. The International Food Policy Research Institute, source of much testimony to the Brandt Commission, reported recently that food aid is now less than in 1960; the developing countries' grain purchases abroad have had to quadruple during that period, and now cost them \$21 billion a year.

The EC Commission has sought since 1982 to reform community food policy from its traditional character as a funnel for unwanted surpluses. Its success has been limited: Two-thirds of EC aid is still dairy produce, which is less practical than grain, and grain aid is less than one-tenth of the community's overproduction. The rest helps to fuel Europe's nagging trade war with the United States by glutting the international market.

It is impossible to ignore the administrative barriers and economic market complexities that make dramatic boosts to food aid difficult. Nevertheless, these should not be a respectable cloak for inaction.

International Herald Tribune.

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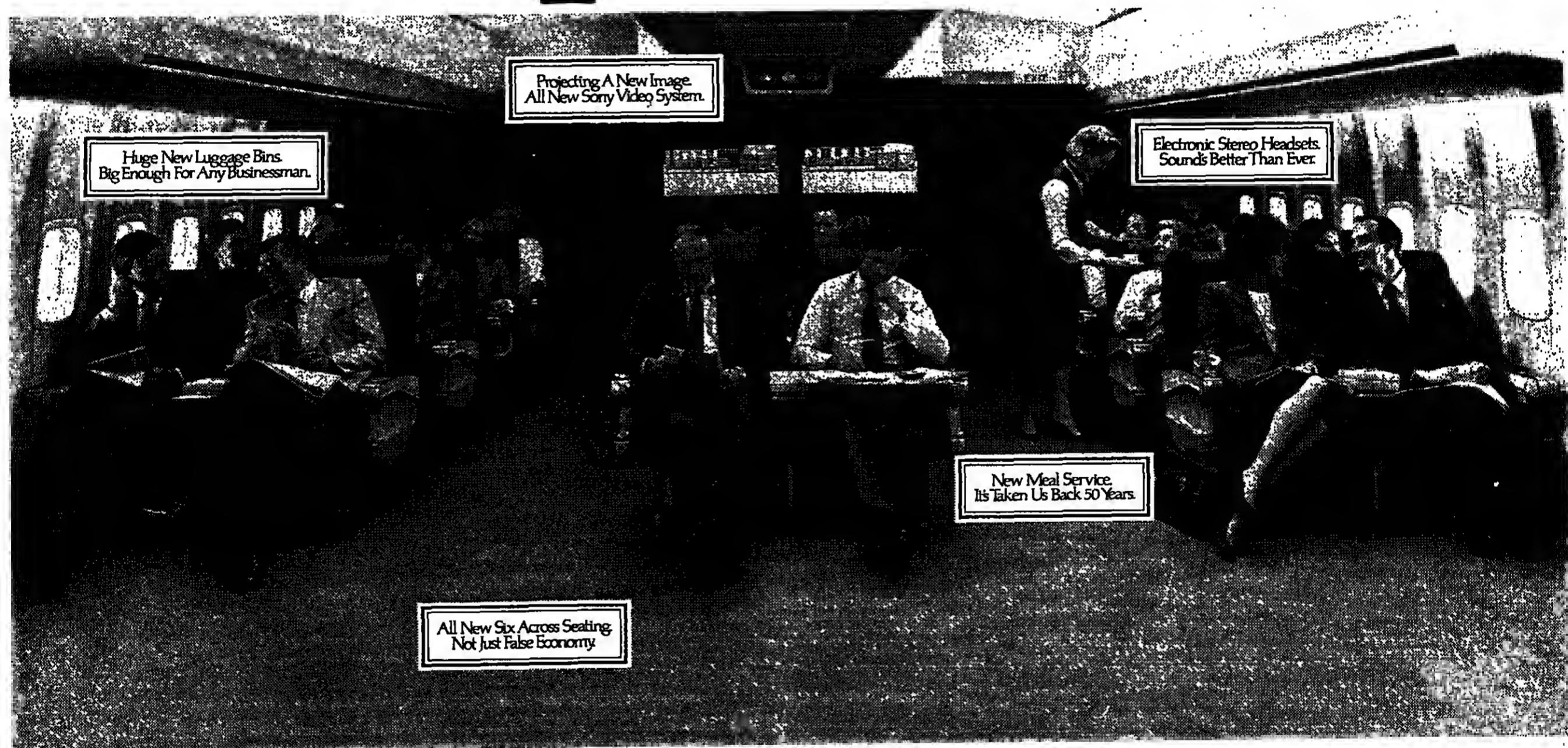
Under the Surface Noises, Real Issues for America

By Anthony Lewis

Had great success, and religious support for him is probably even greater in 1984. At what threatened cost to our system?

Law has always played a large part in American society, helping to hold together a huge country diverse in population and lacking the common traditions of more homogeneous societies. Judges have had a vital role in confirming the power of government to the limits set by the Constitution.

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WEEKEND

Nov. 2, 1984

Page 9

Paris's Sprawling Month of Photography

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — The upstart is at it again. The city of Paris is putting on its third biennial Mois de la Photographie, a month in which the city's galleries, museums, and public spaces burst with photography. One hundred exhibitions of classic, historic, and newly discovered work from Europe, Asia and the Americas — some superb, some flat — blanket the city.

Moreover, using a 3-million-franc (\$320,000) appropriation from the city of Paris, Jean-Luc Monterosso, head of the Mois, has enlarged its scope this year to include a nonstop 16-hour showing of films, two colloquiums, a series of conferences, daily continuous video at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, and even an auction to the benefit of Médecins sans Frontières.

Calm and soft-spoken as he sinks into a discussion of Paris's new monument to culture, Monterosso talks of how a society dreams. That is the theme this year. Monterosso believes in dreams, "because you dream of change when you are in crisis . . . and this society has been in crisis — no — for ten years."

It has also acquired a partner — the Ministry of Culture — at least symbolically. The Centre National des Arts Plastiques is sponsoring a handful of events, including some of the splashier exhibitions, like Cecil Beaton's

Popular entertainment is one of the Mois's

keys to success. Agathe Gaillard, whose gallery is showing the work of Bernard Facon, a French photographer, finds such popularity troublesome. For her the Mois is "a caricature of photography. It is public relations for the city . . . without professionalism."

Samia Saouma, whose gallery is presenting the exquisite work of Holger Trülzsch, agrees. "All it brings," she is sure, "is a big crowd. The people do not look. Thirty students come through, look ten minutes, and go out again. Sometimes," she adds, "we want to go on vacation in November."

Those who stay, however, can see important work, much of it never before shown in Paris.

There is Alfred Stieglitz, one of the most important figures in photography. Although he built an amazing, masterful reign over photography's development in the 20th century,

his work has never before been seen on the continent in its original form. His work will be at Galerie Zabriskie from Nov. 14 to Dec. 15.

And there is Swiss photography, which is not usually perceived as an *aventure*. It puts Werner Bischof's work next to Jakob Tugendreich's and Lux Chesse's for new insights at the Pavillon des Arts (101 Rue Rambuteau).

In quite another vein, there is Paul Almásy's exhibition, "Of Gods and Men" (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 54 Boulevard Raspail) and Japanese publicity photos from the 1960s (Musée de la Publicité, 18 Rue de Paradis), a period sometimes marked by a slick and provocative contemporary look.

Madeleine Deschamps, curator at the American Center, says the Mois is "good for

the city. "There is competition between the city and the [Culture] Ministry. And I'm not on [Mayor Jacques] Chirac's political side. But he has been doing a lot of good things for the city. And the people benefit. Paris has become an artistic center, once again, for international exchange."

Many wish there was more of that international flavor in the Mois, more of the "vitality" that Caujolle, Deschamps and Jean-François Chevrier, editor of Photographies, a new journal exploring photography's ties to art, intellect and technology, see surfacing throughout Europe.

Chevrier wishes there were more exhibitions of the caliber of Jean-Claude Lémagny's, which will be at the Bibliothèque Nationale. It catches, in its representation of contemporary photography, a new European force — Dieter Appel's work from Germany, Jean-Claude Gauthrand's from Spain, as well as some Americans.

It's just that contemporary photography's bounding, exciting edge seems to be missing. That damning, flighty, somber, beautiful vitality that has churned through European and, right now to a lesser extent, American photography is just not present.

Where, for instance, are the collages that the Hungarian Kassák, for one, made in the 1950s and '60s? And where are those energy-filled mural-like images that get under the skin, like those of Cindy Sherman of the United States, Georges Rousse of France, and Vinod Dave of India? And where are the images related to performance art that Uli Weiss, in one vein, makes for the theater in Wuppertal?

The Mois does not yet have the texture that comes from an active cosmopolitan mix. Its imagery does not consistently enough fire the imagination.

The American Center is at least approaching a basic question: What is photography's tie to culture? In a series of conferences, three photographers and one critic will successively talk about an American point of view. Photos by Nicholas Nixon and Friedrich Cantor, each in his distinct style, pushing the limits of photographic portraiture —



Fashion by Rossella Bellusci.

although not far enough — are up on the Center's walls.

Monterosso has built a fantastic organization that has given photography a place in the city. He has been instrumental in plans to extend the Mois. In March 1986, an event called Foto Fest, co-directed by Fred Baldwin, a photographer and associate professor of photography at the University of Houston (and speaking at the American Center this month) will open in Houston. It will include five or six exhibitions jointly produced by Paris and Houston to be shown in both places.

The concern with appealing to a mass audience has resulted in a preponderance of mediocre French exhibitions. Some are in the spirit of the quick fix; some concentrate on fashion, that perennial pleasure dome. Has the reach for larger audiences created a set of blinders for the Mois?

If so, Monterosso shows signs of removing them. He is already talking of the '86 Mois and sees this year's as an "evolution."

Viewers can find a guide to the exhibitions and activities at FNAC Montparnasse and at the Maison d'Information Culturelle, 1 Rue Pierre-Lescot. They can also buy a catalog of the month's exhibitions and activities for 150 francs at any FNAC or any of the exhibition sites.



Hologram of the Peking Opera.

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Marilyn Monroe by Cecil Beaton.



Károly Escher's bathing bank director (1938).

Bill Irwin: Mime Rewarded

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — When the man from the MacArthur Foundation called Bill Irwin the other day, the actor figured it was a friend's practical joke. Sure, he'd heard of the foundation's huge cash grants — the so-called genius awards — but only when other people got them.

When Irwin realized the caller was genuine, and that he had won one of the awards, he was so shocked he forgot exactly how much money he received. "I just know," he said, "that it's a nice chunk that'll come in the mail every month for five years."

With the prestige and the money — somewhere between \$176,000 and \$300,000 over five years for each of the 25 recipients — came particular honor for Irwin. He is the first active performing artist to receive a MacArthur Foundation fellowship in the four years the awards have been given.

The honor roughly coincides with Irwin's Broadway debut in Dario Fo's "Accidental Death of an Anarchist," opening Nov. 15 at the Belasco. Fo, twice barred from the United States by immigration officials, has been granted a visa in time for the opening.

But Irwin is best known for his personal fusion of mime and comedy, seen in New York in the Dance Theater Workshop's "New Mime" series and "Regard of Flight" at the American Place Theater. In those shows, Irwin harkened to such diverse influences as Jackie Gleason, Buster Keaton and The Living Theater. He is surely the first MacArthur Fellow to have studied at both Oberlin College and the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus's College of Clowns.

"People have been calling me 'Boy Genius' since I got the award," Irwin said, "and my line is that I'll avoid the word 'genius' and I'm certainly no boy. I'm 34 now and it's dangerous to contemplate the word genius. I feel complimented when I've done good work and people say so, but I often do bad work, and the trick is to let that, too, inform you."

THE MacArthur Foundation keeps secret most of its selection process and criteria, and it generally has given its awards to scientists and scholars. But the letter from John E. Corbally, the foundation's president, to Irwin lauded his "originality, dedication to creative pursuits and capacity for self-direction." Corbally went on to write that he hoped the cash award would give Irwin "greater freedom from financial and institutional constraints," allowing him even greater creativity.

In the short term, Irwin said he plans to spend his monthly allowance on rent and food — freeing him from the need to support himself by teaching — and on videotapes of his comic influences. He said he particularly wanted to study the timing of Jackie Gleason and Ralph Carney in "The Honeymooners" and George Burns and Gracie Allen.

But Irwin acknowledged a flip side to the MacArthur fellowship. "This award carries a certain onus and a certain set of questions," he said. "A few friends of mine, in the midst of congratulating me, asked if it would blunt my competitive edge as an actor. I guess anything too lean or too fat, can blunt you if you let it."

"I hope my writing side will be served by the financial security. And I just hope people will watch me when I perform as a performer."



Bill Irwin in "Regard of Flight."

not as the recipient of a fairy-tale award. I certainly don't think casting directors will be particularly impressed by the distinction."

Irwin began developing his personal style as a reaction against his acting training at the University of California, Los Angeles. "I felt restless, confined by the realistic theater around us," he recalled. "I was looking for a more physical form. I'm fascinated by Kabuki, by Indonesian theater. I also became consciously fascinated by the 'baggy pants' clowning tradition both in Europe and America. It seemed analogous to Kabuki. It's a physical stylization that's bigger than life."

He augmented those interests with study in clowning at the circus school and study in dance at Oberlin College. By 1978, Irwin had moved to San Francisco and met his regular collaborators, the actor Michael O'Connor and the musician Doug Skinner.

The trio brought their "Regard of Flight" to New York in 1982, and Irwin has lived in the city since. Both "Regard of Flight" and his mime performances at the Dance Theater Workshop won wide acclaim, with critics hailing him as a "post-modern comedian," "a brilliant clown" and "the funniest man now on a New York stage."

He is not too bad with an answering machine, either. When a visitor tried to call Irwin at home, these words greeted him: "Please leave me a message after I kill the cockroach." A crunching sound followed, then Irwin muttering, "Damn it."

Now he can probably afford an exterminator.

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The Return of a Graying Beatle

by Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — There's a bit of gray in Paul McCartney's impeccably styled hair these days, and when the most commercially successful former Beatle lifts his eyebrows to emphasize a point his forehead bunches into parallel lines.

But band him a guitar, sit him down in front of a camera, and suddenly he's as winsome as ever. His eyes roll heavenward, and with the apparent sincerity of a choirboy he sings in the limpid high tenor that carried the melodies of "Yesterday," "Eleanor Rigby" and his other contributions to the most popular band in the history of popular music.

McCartney arrived in New York recently for the premiere of his new film, "Give My Regards to Broad Street." He wrote the story and screenplay and assembled a cast that includes Bryan Brown, the award-winning Australian actor, and the late Sir Ralph Richardson. He hired a young director making his first feature film after successfully directing commercials and financed the project out of his own pocket until 20th Century-Fox looked at some ruses and agreed to back the film in exchange for worldwide distribution rights.

"One thing that originally brought the Beatles together was that we were sort of literary Bohemians," McCartney recalled as he sprawled on the couch in a hotel suite. "That was the strength behind the Beatles, really, that certain amount of literacy behind the rocker attitudes. It was easy to write songs because of that, but I never seemed to get past the first paragraph when I tried to write prose."

"Finally, I had to get something down, and the inspiration for it came when I was busted for marijuanna in Japan a few years back. I was in jail there for nine days, and going from this — a sweeping gesture emphasized the luxurious surroundings — to that was quite an experience. I felt after I got home that I had to get it down on paper, and I did."

"Then one day I was stuck in a traffic jam; I started scribbling and filled up something like 25 sheets of paper with ideas for a screenplay. At the time, I was commuting from the country in to London to record, two hours each way, and I used those four hours



a day to work on what eventually became "Give My Regards to Broad Street."

The film recounts a day in the life of an international pop star who sends an associate off with the master tape for his new album, the result of a year's work, and learns to his horror that both tape and associate have disappeared.

THIS plot device, and some effective ensemble acting, sustain the film and its musical numbers, which include several new songs — material McCartney wrote and recorded on his solo albums or with his band Wings — and new arrangements of several Beatles songs. This is the first time any of the former Beatles have resurrected Beatles music on their own records.

"Some of those songs, like 'Four No One,' were done for a Beatles album and never performed at any concert or on any later record," McCartney noted. "And I rather fancied the idea of wrapping my vocal cords around some of those melodies again. After the Beatles' breakup, nobody wanted to do those songs again; it was like after a bad argument with someone, you don't want to remind yourself of it. Plus, I think we all wanted to prove that we could do it on our own. I know I didn't want to be Beatle Paul, I wanted it to be quite clear to everyone that I was ex-Beatle Paul."

In addition to the film's performances of several Beatles tunes, there is another link with the past — the presence of Ringo Starr, who plays drums and, with his droll wit, steals most of the scenes he's in.

"Ringo refused to drum on one or two of the old songs," McCartney said, "so we scrapped the idea of doing them. Peter Webb, the director, really wanted to do, 'Hey, Jude,' and I was quite up for it, but Ringo said, 'No, I've already done that one.' He felt the records we'd made of some songs were the definitive performances of those songs. And I remembered that years ago, when the band was asked to redo certain numbers for television, we said, 'We bloody can't. We've hit those songs once, they're there on that plastic and that's it, the whole music. It'll never happen again.'

McCartney, calling on the talents of musicians he respected, assembled several groups to back him in various parts of the film. The best of these united McCartney and Starr, the original Beatles rhythm section, with two of the most resourceful and emerging contemporary rock guitarists, Dave Edmunds and Chris Spedding.

Several performances by this band, along with the rearranged Beatles material and old and new songs featuring other rock luminaries, will be on the film's soundtrack album. Did playing with such good musicians set McCartney thinking about performing live again? "Yeah, it really whetted my appetite," he admitted. "The next thing on my agenda is writing new songs and making a new album, but in truth, I think at some point I probably will get back out there again. That Spedding-Edmunds-Ringo lineup wasn't a bad little band, for example — not bad at all."

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TRAVEL

NOVEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51). CONCERT — Nov. 26: Ro-Mi-Ro (Trifunovic, Hydén). RECITALS — Nov. 29: Leonid Brumberg piano (Haydn, Chopin). Nov. 7: Kai-Schell cello. Dorothea Broichhauer piano (Strauss, Stravinsky). Nov. 8: Martin Kubik violin. Christian Scholz piano (Schubert, Dvorák). Nov. 9: Yasuo Watanabe piano. Karl Hudec piano (Beethoven, Mozart). Nov. 12: Theodor Hamann violin. Christoph Theiler piano (Debussy, Mozart). Nov. 13: Akiko Kitagawa piano (Beethoven). Nov. 15: Markus Prause piano (Bach). Nov. 16: Eva Ott piano (Brahms, Chopin). Nov. 19: Anton Voigt piano (Bach, Beethoven). Nov. 20: Marilena Fernandes piano (Mozart, Schumann). Nov. 27: Otto Niederdorfer piano (Beethoven, Chopin). Nov. 28: Gerhard Panzenboeck bass (Beethoven, Brahms). Nov. 29: Lorenz Eswaschka baritone. Jan Wagner piano (Mozart, Schumann). International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72). THEATER — Nov. 6-9, 13-17, 20-24, 29, 30: "Our Town" (Wilder). Staatsoper (tel: 53240). OPERA — Nov. 5 and 8: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Nov. 3, 9, 12: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Nov. 11, 15, 19: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart). Nov. 16, 20-24: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Nov. 25: "Die Walküre" (Wagner). Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32). MUSICAL — Through November: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). CONCERT — Nov. 11: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Arthur Fagen conductor (Dvorák, Tchaikovsky). OPERETTA — Nov. 10, 14, 16, 18: "The Beggar Student" (Millöcker).

BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95). CONCERTS — Nov. 8: National Belgian Orchestra, Georges Oerter conductor, Paul Tortelier cello (Debussy, Tortelier).

Nov. 29: Bergen Philharmonic Orchestra, Edith Volckaert violin (Sibelius). GHENT. Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25). CONCERT — Nov. 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Arthur Fagen conductor (Beethoven, Dvorák). OPERETTA — Nov. 23, 25, 28: "The Beggar Student" (Millöcker).

LIEGE. Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.62.10).

OPERA — Oct. 22-25: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).

OPERETTA — Nov. 7-11: "La File du Tambour Major" (Offenbach).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Nikolaj (tel: 13.16.26).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art."

To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bök."

Nov. 24-Jan. 27: "Troll Pictures."

• Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).

CONCERTS — Nov. 8 and 9: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor (Brahms, Strauss).

Nov. 11: Radio Light Orchestra, Martin Turnovsky conductor (Dvorák, Ravel).

Nov. 28: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Helmut Rilling conductor (Bach).

• Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 1.12.1.26).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures."

Nov. 10-Feb. 3: "Aurund Holberg."

• Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen."

To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To Nov. 11: "Urbanus and Beppo" photographs by Nigel Savill.

To Nov. 13: "Impressionism to the Present Day."

Nov. 13-January: "James Tissot," Barbican Hall, London Coliseum, Orchestra, Nov. 2: David Coleman conductor (Saint-Saëns).

Nov. 3: Fraser Goulding conductor, Joanna Gruber piano (Tchaikovsky).

London Symphony Orchestra — Nov. 6 and 8: Paavo Berglund conductor, Boris Bélikin violin (Verdi, Brahms).

Nov. 9 and 15: Andre Berman conductor (Rossini, Tchaikovsky).

Nov. 20 and 27: Pierre Boulez conductor, Cecilia Norman soprano (Stravinsky).

Nov. 22: Pinchas Zukerman conductor, violin (Rossini, Vivaldi).

Nov. 29: John Georgiadis conductor (Beethoven, Mozart).

English Chamber Orchestra — Nov. 9: Yehudi Menuhin conductor/violin (Mozart).

Nov. 16: Raymond Leppard conductor, Repubbli, Bach.

Nov. 21: Michael Tilson Thomas conductor, Cho-Liang Lin violin (Mozart).

WEEKEND

HOLIDAYS

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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Salzburg

by Paul Hofmann

SALZBURG — The famous conductors and artists, the well-heeled festival audiences, the celebrity watchers and the tourists have gone. Now is the time to explore and enjoy Mozart's city, nestled beneath three steep hills on the banks of the Salzach River.

In autumn, Salzburg sheds much of the cosmopolitan trappings, snobbery and commercialism that envelop it during its high-gauge summer and becomes itself again: the small capital of an Austrian region that ranges from a delightful lake district to majestic Alpine peaks.

Off-season Salzburg (population: 145,000) is an engaging blend of provincialism, good living, cordiality and cultural so-

bstitution. Many hotels stay open all year and offer reduced rates. There is plenty of music in the concert halls, the churches and the Landestheater.

In winter, when the mountains on the horizon turn white and snow laces the ancient fortress, local children gawk at the booths of the pre-Christmas market in Cathedral Square, while troupes of singers from the mountain villages stroll through the narrow streets, wearing historic costumes and chanting Advent carols.

An increasing number of winter sports enthusiasts make Salzburg their temporary headquarters. Others come for Salzburg's celebrated waters, which were praised by Paracelsus, the Renaissance physician and alchemist whose statue stands behind the Kurhaus, the modern municipal spa.

Much of Salzburg's architectural splendor is the heritage from a long line of prince-archbishops who ruled the city and its region from the High Middle Ages until 1803. These ecclesiastical lords built the Hohensalzburg, the fortress that dominates the city, as well as the cathedral, the other churches and the Renaissance and Baroque palaces that helped Salzburg become known as the "German Rome."

This year Salzburg is commemorating the 1,200th anniversary of the death of St. Vigil, an Irish missionary who was the city's bishop from A.D. 747 to 784. St. Vigil founded Salzburg's first cathedral and helped make the city a beacon of civilization in the Dark Ages. A solemn requiem for the saint will be celebrated in the Salzburg Cathedral Nov. 27, the day of his death.

Despite the mercantile overlaid, Mozart devotees will feel a shiver of emotion upon entering the narrow old house, 9 Getreidegasse, where the composer was born on Jan. 27, 1756, and lived until he was 7. On display in the three-story building, which is now a museum, are a clavichord and a hammer-clavier on which Mozart played; his small first violin; models of productions of his operas, and other memorabilia. Open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Getreidegasse, on the southern (left) bank of the Salzach, is the city's main shopping street and is closed to traffic.

The Mozart family house, at 8 Makartplatz, on the right bank, was rebuilt after suffering heavy damage during World War II. In this building, where Mozart lived from 1773 to 1780, the Dancing Master's Room has been preserved as a museum. It contains the painting by Johann N. de la Croce showing Wolfgang Amadeus and his sister Nannerl at the clavichord, their father playing the violin.

Mozart's small summer house, where the composer reputedly wrote "The Magic Flute," was long ago transferred from Vienna to Salzburg and can be visited in a garden at the back of the Mozarteum, 26 Schwarzstrasse. To arrange a visit, telephone the Mozarteum at 73154, or see it during the intermission of a concert at the Mozarteum. The Mozart family grave, where the composer's father is buried, is in St. Sebastian Cemetery, 41 Linzergasse.

THE cathedral, built between 1614 and 1628 by Santino Solari, is regarded as the purest example of Italian style north of the Alps. Cathedral Square (Domplatz), enclosed by arcades, is the setting for festival performances and other events. Adjoining it is the Residenz, the former resi-

dence of the archbishops, whose opulent halls can be visited at 10 and 11 A.M. and 2 and 3 P.M. Monday through Friday, at 10 and 11 A.M. Saturday and Sunday. The gallery within contains 200 European paintings, including some Rembrandts and Titians. Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily.

The Hohensalzburg, atop the 1,778-foot-high Mönchsberg (Monks' Mountain), can be climbed in about 30 minutes or reached by funicular, which runs every 10 minutes during the day. Both routes depart from the Festungsgasse, east of the Church of St. Peter.

The 900-year-old fortress contains vast chambers with Gothic carvings and marble reliefs, a court room, a Justice Hall (which the guides call the "torture chamber"), a chapel and the so-called Salzburg Steer, a mechanical organ built in 1502 which is still played three times a day. Guided tours of the fortress are conducted every half hour between 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

Salzburg's festival theaters — a modern complex that includes two indoor theaters and the Felsenreitschule, the former riding school with galleries that were built in the living rock of Mönchsberg nearly 300 years ago — can be visited during non-festival months at 3 P.M. Monday through Friday, 11 A.M. Saturday. Participants for guided tours gather at 1 Hofstallgasse.

The Mirabell Palace, built in 1606 by Prince-Archbishop Wolf Dietrich for his mistress, on the right bank of the Salzach, now houses the mayor's office. Its showy Marble Hall is used for civil weddings and concerts. Visitors may wander in and marvel at the extravagantly main staircase.

The fare on Salzburg's trolley buses is 10 schillings (about 50 cents); children half price. Frequent buses to many winter sports centers in the region leave from the main railroad station and from Mirabellplatz, where schedules are displayed.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 Units of Ericsson Sign Accord With Italy's SGS

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Two units of Sweden's L.M. Ericsson have signed cooperation agreements with SGS-ATES Componenti Electronic SpA of Italy in the field of linear bipolar integrated circuits. The devices are used in telecommunications and to translate impulses from microprocessors into physical action, such as driving printing heads on electronic typewriters.

U.S. Steel to Aim Trade Lawsuits At 10 Nations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. officials say they plan to file trade suits against four non-communist nations unlikely to get immediate attention under President Ronald Reagan's steel import plan and against six communist nations not covered by the program.

Mr. King and the company chairman, David M. Roderick, on Wednesday identified the four non-Communist nations as Sweden, Norway, Austria and Venezuela. They were targeted even though they fall under the Reagan import-restraint plan.

The six Communist nations were identified as East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

U.S.-bound steel shipments from nine of the targeted nations nearly quadrupled to 834,000 tons in the first half of this year from 218,000 tons a year earlier, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. There were no figures available for Bulgaria.

U.S. Steel is not planning to close any more plants on a permanent basis before 1985, Mr. Roderick said. (AP, UPI)

Lufthansa Planning Bid For Hotels

By Warren Geltler
International Herald Tribune

An agreement between SGS and Rita AB, Ericsson's component supplier, allows the companies to use each other's manufacturing capacity to meet customer demand.

The president of SGS, Pasquale Pistorio, said that sales of linear bipolar integrated circuits will account for about 40 percent of SGS's estimated total sales of over \$360 million in 1984.

Rita officials said that their sales of the devices were around 100 million kroner (\$11.6 million), but they noted the market was expanding rapidly.

In another agreement, SGS established a privileged supplier-customer relationship with Ericsson Information Systems, or EIS. Ericsson's office-automation unit. The agreement assures supplies of components to EIS and calls for close cooperation in product development.

General Dynamics Profit Rose 33% In the 3d Quarter

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — General Dynamics Corp., the largest military contractor in the United States, Thursday reported third-quarter earnings of \$102.2 million, or \$2.22 a share, up 33 percent from a year earlier.

Sales were \$2 billion for the quarter, up 18 percent.

The record third-quarter reflects the steadily improving performance throughout the company in 1984, particularly in the aircraft, marine, missile and gun system programs, said the chairman, David S. Lewis.

The quarter was highlighted by delivery of the USS Jackson, the Navy's fifth Trident submarine; the launching of the Providence, the 19th Los Angeles-class attack submarine, and continued production of the F-16 fighter plane and the M-1 main battle tank, the company said.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

31 October 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose names are based on house names. The following internal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INTF:

(d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — bi-monthly; (r) — quarterly; (y) — annually.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT (w) 13.639

BANQUE DE SUEZ & CO. LTD. SF 860.25

BANQUE DE SUEZ & CO. LTD. SF 1097.80

SPORTS

Budd Abandons World Track To Stay in Native South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — Zola Budd, who left South Africa to run for Britain in the Olympic Games, on Thursday abandoned her brief international track career and pledged to stay in her native country.

By running competitively again in South Africa, Budd would be banned from international events. South Africa has been outlawed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation because of its policy of racial separation.

The 18-year-old runner ended months of speculation about her future with a statement to the Volksblad newspaper in her home town of Bloemfontein.

"For several reasons I have decided to stay in South Africa and that is chiefly because I enjoy my athletics much more here," Budd said in the statement, printed on the paper's front page.

"It was always important to me to enjoy my athletics and I hope that in the coming years I can mean something in the South African athletic world," she said in Afrikaans. "The experience in Britain was educational but I have chosen rather to stay in South Africa."

The paper reported that Budd had reapplied for the South African passport she surrendered earlier this year when she was given a British passport.

Budd's coach Pieter Lahasschlag told the paper that there was no doubt Budd had a "very promising" international career and as an athlete she should have returned to Britain.

But he said it was better for Zola the person to remain among her people and her friends who care for her and love her."

At the Los Angeles Olympics, Budd ran for Britain and was involved in one of the Games' most memorable incidents when she was dumped by Mary Decker in the 3,000-meter final.

Budd went on to finish seventh after originally being disqualified or the incident. Decker fell and did not finish the race.

Budd, who was booted by the crowd as she finished the race, was

clearly upset by the incident. She returned to South Africa right after the Games.

Earlier Thursday, the Daily Mail of London reported that Budd had decided to remain in South Africa against the advice of her father, her coach and South African sports authorities.

The Daily Mail, which brought the runner to Britain last March 24 under an exclusive contract, quoted her as saying she wants to stay in South Africa with her mother, Tessie Budd, who is suffering from arthritis and a blood disease.

The paper reported her decision on its back page along with other sports news while previously it used in splash stories about her across its front page. Budd's contract with the Daily Mail expired Wednesday.

The paper said in a report from Bloemfontein that Budd's decision not to return to Britain was disclosed Wednesday night by Jannie Momburg, vice president of the South African Athletics Union and a close friend of the runner.

The newspaper quoted Momburg as saying: "Recently, I visited Zola at her home and told her that every member of the South African

sports executive would like her to return to Britain because she has a God-given ability for athletics and only in Britain has she the chance to display it."

"But you can't account for human nature and Zola is disillusioned with people and wasn't happy abroad."

Budd's decision was criticized by her father, Frank, who said Wednesday night: "If I could take her back to Britain physically, I would. It's a slap in the face to a country and people who took her to their hearts."

Britain's home secretary, Leon Brittan, had issued Budd a certificate of registration as a British citizen last April 6, just 13 days after her arrival in Britain, on grounds that her grandfather was British-born. Normally, applications for British citizenship take months and sometimes years to process.

But Budd encountered hostility from anti-apartheid groups in Britain, and political leftists including members of the opposition Labor Party who had charged that her white skin had speeded her grant of citizenship.

(UPI, AP)



Zola Budd's controversial international career reached its climax at the Los Angeles Games when Mary Decker stumbled after bumping with the South African runner.

Olympic Riches Create Bitterness in Los Angeles

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — By what one city official characterized as "squeezing, bleeding and going," the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee piled up a \$150-million surplus that reportedly left some employees, contractors and public officials feeling "deceived."

While the surplus, 10 times greater than all public predictions, did not seem to surprise the LAOOC president, Peter V. Ueberroth, or the general manager, Harry L. Usher, it "stupified" Charles G. Cale, a senior vice president of the LAOOC.

It was clear that the dollar figures were kept pretty close to the vest by Peter and Harry, Cale said.

A month after the disclosure of the \$150-million surplus, while contractors and others scramble to get a piece of it, some who believed in the committee's Spartan image say they are feeling betrayed and angry.

Even within the LAOOC, some employees expressed regret that they had not negotiated better salaries for themselves and disappoint-

ment that their post-Olympic bonuses were not larger. Cale said many employees worked long hours in anticipation of large bonuses that did not materialize.

Government officials who negotiated with the Olympic executives and failed to cover their expenses complain now they were deceived about the committee's financial position.

"They built that surplus by squeezing, bleeding and going," an unidentified Los Angeles city official told the Los Angeles Times. "But they did it evenly. They gouged everyone. Now they say the money is going to youth groups, so how can you publicly criticize it? How can you criticize charity?"

An unidentified Los Angeles city official involved in the Olympic negotiations called the \$150-million surplus "obscene, a shrine." Peter Ueberroth built to himself. The newspaper said the official asked not to be identified for fear that his position would be jeopardized.

The federal government spent \$68 million, while the state spent \$14.3 million in unreimbursed Olympic costs.

as a result of his negotiations with the committee.

Fullerton's City Attorney, Kerry Fox, said Olympic officials described an "absolutely drastic" financial forecast in negotiations over city costs associated with holding team handball competition at Cal State University, Fullerton.

"The only way you're going to give away anything [in negotiations] is when you feel you're being told the truth — that the bucks aren't there," Fox said. "That's why I felt deceived at the amount of the surplus."

Usher, who negotiated some contracts himself and supervised other negotiations, said he does not believe that committee bargainers were deceptive, saying, "I don't think we were pleading poverty."

State, federal and municipal agencies estimate spending more than \$30 million on the Olympics, which used facilities spread throughout Southern California.

The federal government spent \$68 million, while the state spent \$14.3 million in unreimbursed Olympic costs.

Celtics, Paced by Bird, Overcome Hurting Nets

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Larry Bird triggered a run of 10 points at the start of the fourth period, and the Boston Celtics rallied for a 116-105 victory Wednesday night over the New Jersey Nets.

The Celtics trailed 24-22 after one period, 54-53 at halftime, and

a second basket for a 93-86 Boston lead.

"We were very sloppy and didn't play well in the first half," said Bird, who had 29 points, 13 rebounds and eight assists for the Celtics. "Then we started getting it together."

Nets Coach Stan Albeck said: "They trap you in a chair and explode a cyanide bomb underneath you. You can see it coming like a big cloud of smoke."

"The Celtics just outplayed us down the stretch," he added. "We got paralyzed and they made all the plays."

The Nets who have Darryl Dawkins, Albert King and Foothills Walker on the injured list, also were hurt by the loss of guard Michael Ray Richardson in the sixth minute of the second period. Richardson, who had 14 points in as many minutes of action, was disqualified on two technical fouls.

Bird then set up a lay-up by Quinn Buckner, who quickly added

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Moscow Intensifies Press Campaign Against Summer Olympics in Seoul

By Martin Nesirky

Reuters

MOSCOW — A mounting campaign in the Soviet press indicates Moscow wants the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games shifted from Seoul and may stay away if it is not.

Western sports experts said Thursday.

The experts, diplomats who monitor Soviet sport policy, were commenting on newspaper articles this week criticizing the decision by the International Olympic Committee in 1981 to award the Summer Games to Seoul.

A senior sports reporter, Mikhail Dmitriev, wrote in Thursday's edition of the daily Sovetskij Sport: "Really, it is not too late to correct the blunder made three years ago."

Predicting that the problems of the Seoul Games would multiply as 1988 approached, he said: "Is it not better to decide now once and for all in advance not to go as far as a new Los Angeles nightmare?"

The Soviet Union led a boycott of the Los Angeles Games, saying there was a lack of security for Communist athletes and overcommercialization of the Olympics.

Moscow has not announced whether it will send a team to Seoul.

The Olympic committee had no comment Thursday on the articles and said only that "everything will be published officially."

A committee spokesman said Soviet delegates would attend an IOC meeting starting this week in Mexico City. But he would not say whether they would as to discuss the choice of Seoul.

The Olympic committee had no want to go to Seoul and they are making that known early on to put pressure on the IOC," one sports expert said. "They are starting to put out the same signals they did before Los Angeles."

Others said that if the IOC did not agree to move the games, Moscow may decide to stay away.

In Seoul, Edward Derwinski, a U.S. State Department official, played down the possibility of a Soviet-bloc boycott. The Associated Press reported.

"There is no reason they [the Russians] should not wish to participate in the Seoul Olympics," Derwinski said. "In the absence of any great political problem at that time, the Soviets should attend."

The article Thursday was the latest in a series of reports indicating strong reservations about holding the games in South Korea, a country with which Moscow has no diplomatic ties.

The article Thursday was the latest in a series of reports indicating strong reservations about holding the games in South Korea, a country with which Moscow has no diplomatic ties.

On Wednesday, a Soviet handball trainer, Anatoly Yevushenko,

from Soviet officials, who say there are still four years before a decision has to be made.

IOC to Discuss '88 Games

Striving to avoid the unrest that has plagued recent Olympics, delegates from as many as 155 countries will gather from Nov. 6-10 in Mexico City to discuss the groundwork for the 1988 Games, United Press International reported.

"The meeting of the committees is basically a study of the future of the Olympic Games," Guillermo Montoya, secretary of the Mexican Olympic Committee, said Wednesday. "We will study the situation and try to find a solution to assure the presence of all countries at the Games."

He also said that the meetings will address the possibility of holding key track and field and swimming events in the morning for the Seoul Summer Games to accommodate U.S. television.

"It's logical that with a 13½-hour time difference there would not be too many spectators for many sports if the finals were held at night," Montoya said. "However, I believe that is a problem that will have to be resolved at the technical level between the different federations and the sports themselves."

Samaranch will preside over the five days of meetings of the Olympic Solidarity Commission, the IOC Executive Board, and a general assembly of the different National Olympic Committees.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Evert Beats Hobbs in Wightman Cup

LONDON (AP) — Chris Evert defeated Anne Hobbs, 6-2, 6-2, Thursday night to give the United States a 1-0 lead over Britain in the Wightman Cup tennis tournament, a best-of-seven match competition.

Playing at the Royal Albert Hall, Hobbs attacked at every opportunity, following in her first serve and trying to pressure Evert. But Hobbs was inconsistent and her approach shots lacked the depth to trouble Evert, who sent passing shots cross court and down the line.

Evert's 72-minute victory eased the pressure on Alcyia Moulton, who was facing Annabel Croft of Britain in a battle of newcomers to the tournament — in the second match of the night.

USFL Stars Are Moving to Maryland

BALTIMORE (UPI) — The Philadelphia Stars, defending champions of the United States Football League, are moving to Maryland for the 1985 season, the club's owner announced Thursday.

The owner, Myles Tannenbaum, said the club now would be called the Baltimore Stars, but would play its spring 1985 season at the University of Maryland's Byrd Stadium in College Park. The team plans to play its 1986 fall season at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium.

The Stars' move out of Philadelphia was necessitated by the USFL's move to a fall season in 1986. That switch made the Stars the odd team out at Veterans Stadium, which also is home to the NFL Eagles and baseball Phillips.

Orioles Again Defeat Japanese Team

TOKYO (AP) — A pair of home runs by Eddie Murray in the third inning, off loser Kazuichi Kawaguchi, opened the scoring. Murray then homered in the fifth, again off Kawaguchi, for a 3-0 Orioles' lead. Vic Rodriguez' two-run homer in the sixth put Baltimore ahead 5-0 before the Carp fought back with one run each in the sixth and seventh innings.

Meanwhile, Bowie Kuhn, the former commissioner of major league baseball, received the Order of the Sacred Treasure, second class — one of Japan's highest decorations given to a foreigner — for his contributions to baseball in both countries.

Foreign Field Selected for Japan Cup

TOKYO (Reuters) — French-trained Strawberry Road of Australia and Win of the United States were the last foreign horses chosen for the Japan Cup in Tokyo on Nov. 25, the Japan Racing Association said.

Rounding out the foreign field are Majesty's Prince of the United States, Bound Away of Canada, Bedtime of Britain, Esprit du Nord of France, Bounty Hawk of Australia, Kaiserstein of West Germany, Librice of New Zealand and Welnor of Italy. Six Japanese horses also are entered in the race, worth 142.5 million yen (\$379,000).

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA — Signed Walker Russell, guard.

DETROIT — Signed Jerry Stackhouse, forward.

DETROIT — Signed Dan Kosicki, forward.

OBSERVER

Promises, Promises

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In groping for words to describe the manner in which Americans choose a president, I gravitate toward such excesses as preposterous, obscene, idiotic, pestilential, grotesque and monstrous.

We are talking, after all, of a process that lasts three to four years, costs hundreds of millions of dollars and provides employment for a large army of quacks, frauds, journalists, confidence men, telephone nuisances, airplane crews, barbers, dramatic coaches, masseurs and literary hacks.

During the final year of the exercise, virtually all governmental activity is suspended except for routine bureaucratic functions, lest an attempt to deal sensibly with the nation's problems enraged the public.

When it finally ends, what do we have? An officeholder — Mister President — to be photographed incessantly for the next four years while taking credit for any good luck that comes along but, more often, while blaming the Congress for all the bad.

I do not want to belittle a president's importance in the great universal scheme. The American system requires a president even though — as recent events show — it can get along happily without one.

The monstrous nature of the presidential campaign forbids a candidate to request our votes by promising not to do much if he wins. The whole grossly overblown business conditions voters to demand grossly overblown promises, and the candidate hesitant about promising to fulfill the most unrealistic hopes might just as well quit campaigning three years before Election Day and get to know his wife and children again.

The present campaign offers ample instances of normally sensible persons driven from contact with all reality by overexposure to the campaign. Consider the Catholic bishops, men of considerable intelligence, who have lent themselves to the Reagan campaign under the delusion that the president would erase the laws governing abortion.

Every poll on this subject shows a substantial public majority for keeping the present law. It is a rare

moment in history when Congress votes contrary to the sentiments of its constituents on a highly emotional issue.

The distorted bloating of the presidential campaign can make even a bishop forget that there is a vast difference between what a president can promise and what he can deliver.

The deficit-tax-budget business, for example, as discussed by Messrs. Reagan and Mondale might leave the innocent under the impression that the president is the person who sets the tax rate. Thus Mondale says he will raise the perfect "it's steel. Harpsichord wire should be iron."

But, of course, the president can't raise taxes, or cut them either. All he can do is ask Congress to do the job. What Congress does in reply sometimes vaguely resembles what the president suggested, and then again sometimes it doesn't.

The so-called Reagan tax cuts of 1981 represented one of the rare occasions when Congress couldn't wait to help a president deliver on a campaign promise. The cuts were possible because panicked Democrats — scared by big Republican gains in Congress — read Reagan's modest popular majority as a "mandate" and fought to outdo the Republicans in opening the treasury to mass plunder.

As for taxes, so too for the arms race. It is Congress that sets the rate at which it will continue. The arms race and the present eerie tax system have become an enduring part of the character of American life. Significant changes in either would produce revolutionary forces which we can be sure, no mere president will be allowed to unleash.

The Mondale people, of course, and the Reagan bishops, too, will say, "Ah," but the man elected president next week will have the power to remake the Supreme Court and, so, remake the Republic. Here perhaps is one campaign "issue" that must be taken seriously. On the other hand, after judges are appointed to the Supreme Court, they often turn out to be as ornery as people or Congress, and just as adept at making presidents grind their molars.

New York Times Service

Walter Burr's Search for the Perfect Harpsichord

By Edward A. Gargan

New York Times Service

HOOISICK, New York — Walter Burr is worried.

He has got the crow-quill plectrum licked. He has found a good supplier of boar bristles. He even knows where to find a dealer in Swiss spruce, which grows only at 3,000-foot altitudes.

But what worries Burr is the

"it's a problem," he said, befitting a spool of steel wire in his hand. "I bought five pounds of this, but I was very dismayed to find that its tensile strength and carbon content were far too high.

"It's steel. Harpsichord wire should be iron."

A maker of harpsichords, Burr believes that in his workshop he is the equal of Baroque harpsichord artisans in all his instruments except the wire — the last mountain to climb before crafting the perfect harpsichord.

Here in the foothills of the Green Mountains, in this village

of 250, Burr has been making harpsichords for 15 years. In a frame house across from the tiny red-dotted Hoosick Fire Department, for which he is a volunteer, he builds the instruments and his wife, Berta, gilds and decorates them.

"We attempt to reproduce in every detail, in the wood, the finish, the type of paint, the harpsichord as it was made in the 18th century," Burr said, rubbing his fingers along the satin-smooth bridge of French walnut in a half-finished harpsichord.

On the workbench before him,

a copy of a French double-keyboard harpsichord built by Benoît Stéphane in 1760 rested.

Spindles of sawdust, still nudged in corners of the instrument, it was Burr's 11th instrument since he set out on his own in 1969.

The entire ground floor of the

Burr's house, built in 1821, has been given over to harpsichord making, where the smell of sawdust mingle with the faint scent

of turpentine. Racks of wood-handled gouges and other chisels, wood-paneled planes, hand drills, clamps and thin-bladed wood

saws cover the walls.

An antique dentist's cabinet is

jammed with bits of wood, cut

nails and small patches of red felt.

On a nearby bookshelf, "The

Metallurgy of Iron and Steel" sits

neatly by "Materials and Tech-

niques of Medieval Painting" and

"Ancient European Musical In-

struments."

"Fourteen years ago, it was

considered acceptable to use plastic

quill in harpsichords," said Burr

as he rummaged around in the

dentist's cabinet. "We use

slivers of crow quill; historically,

crow quill was used for 300 years.

It takes three dozen primary wing

feathers to pluck a harpsichord."

Harpsichord wires, unlike a piano's, are plucked, not hammered.

A sliver of crow quill

called the plectrum — "We like to

use the Latin," Burr said — is

used to pluck wires on his instru-

ments. He has an arrangement

with some crow hunters who keep

him regularly supplied with feathers.

His passion for authenticity

embraces all 3,600 parts of his

harpsichords. The quill is fitted

into a slender piece of Swiss pear

wood called a jack, one of which

sits on each key of a harpsichord.

Pressing a harpsichord key raises

the jack and the crow quill plucks

the wire.

When a key is released, a small

spring prevents the quill from

taking the wire. In Burr's instru-

ments, the spring is made from

boar bristles — "far superior

to nylon," he said.

"They're sold in Hong Kong by

the case, but they come from Chi-

na," he said. "Supposedly, peac-

ants go around trees where boars

scratches themselves and collect the

bristles from the ground. But per-

haps that's apocryphal."

His is solitary work. "I like to

do everything myself," he said.

"If I used molded plastic jacks, I

could have somebody do that. But

I would need a cabinetmaker to

make them, and I can't afford to

that, so I do it myself."

While he worked his way

through college as an English ma-

ior at the state college in Buffalo

as a part-time steel worker and a

laborer at a grain mill, making

harpsichords did not seem to be

in Burr's future. Then he landed

a job with the Schucker Organ

Co.

"I found a niche," Burr said. "I

really liked making instruments."

From the organ company, Burr

went to work for William Dowd, a

harpsichord maker in Boston."

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